

LEADERS WHO CARRIED ON ERINS MANY FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM



(Continued From Page 1.)

satisfied both the Government and the Sinn Fein. The recognition of Ireland as an independent state is said to be clear.

ADOPT PRINCIPLE OF TRUSTING IRELAND.

The principle at last adopted by the Government is said to have been that of trusting Ireland fully and giving her full power of decision without hampering her by conditions.

It is also understood that an arrangement satisfactory to the Sinn Fein was reached regarding control of Irish ports by the navy.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government by Prime Minister Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and Winston Spencer Churchill, and on behalf of the Sinn Fein by Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and Robert C. Barton.

The condition previously insisted upon that there must be free trade between England and Ireland is said to have been dropped by the Government, and Ireland is given freedom regarding tariffs. The delegates of the Dail Eireann, however, explained that it would be to Ireland's advantage to have free trade between the two islands and that she would adopt this voluntarily.

OUT OF SEEMINGLY HOPELESS SITUATION.

Those best informed of the proceedings in the final momentous meeting of the conferees lay stress upon the part taken by the Prime Minister, picturing the "Little Welsh Napoleon" as fighting desperately for a settlement through the long hours of yesterday and last night, using all the powers of his magnetic personality on the little group of haggard, almost despairing men, upon whose shoulders rested the fate of the negotiations.

Yesterday afternoon hope had generally been abandoned, and the Sinn Fein representatives were preparing to leave for home. At the Sinn Fein headquarters the expectation had been expressed that the truce would collapse and that fighting would be resumed within a week.

No other alternative could be seen. Still, Mr. Lloyd George, fresh from his conference with the King, to whom the Premier outlined the desperateness of the situation, refused to accept defeat, and battled on.

At 3 o'clock the English and Irish delegates met at the Premier's residence, presumably to discuss the future relations of Ireland and England, in view of the then apparent collapse of the negotiations; namely, whether war was inevitable.

Out of this seemingly hopeless situation, however, grew an agreement which appears to have been as unexpected by the conferees as by the public. For eleven hours, almost without cessation, the delegates debated the position, all anxious for peace, but none seeing the formula by which it could be achieved until the marvel was worked by the advancement of terms, which cleared the atmosphere and ultimately resulted in an understanding.

Messengers left this morning hurriedly for Dublin and Belfast with drafts of the agreement. The Ulster Parliament was summoned to meet in special session this afternoon to discuss the proposed pact, while the members of the Ulster Cabinet assembled in the morning, awaiting the messenger.

The representatives of the Dail Eireann will return to Dublin to-night or to-morrow.

'MASTERS IN THEIR HOUSE,' LORD CHANCELLOR TERMS IRISH IN NEW AGREEMENT

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead, alluding to the Irish situation in an address here to-day, declared he came before his audience with a message of sure and certain hope. The solution of the Irish question seemed to have been reached.

He said the representatives of the Government and Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries this morning signed a document which he believes would be memorable in history and on which he and his colleagues were prepared to act for and abide by the suffrage of their fellow countrymen.

In outlining the general terms of the agreement, the Lord Chancellor said:

"We propose in the first place that within the area of Southern Ireland, we shall make those who, beyond all question within that area at this moment are entitled to speak for the overwhelming majority of the population, masters in their own house."

"With one single important reservation, we place Ireland—and I shall define Ireland in a moment—precisely in the position of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. And there is no power, subject to the reservation which I shall indicate, that is given to any one of these great self-governing dominions that we shall not equally concede to the state which is to be created."

Lord Birkenhead said the Parliament to be set up would be supreme in its own domain in matters of finance, but that arbitrators would determine the amount to be assumed by Ireland as her proportion of the national debt and war expenditure.

Referring to the negotiations with the Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries and the debate among the conferees over the earlier British proposals, Lord Birkenhead remarked:

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT HOUSE (NOW BANK OF IRELAND ON COLLEGE GREEN.)



DANIEL O'CONNELL LEADER OF THE 40'S

THOMAS MEAGHER THE 48 MOVEMENT

ISAAC BUTT FATHER OF THE FIRST HOME RULE BILL 1876

CHAS STEWART (PARNELL) LEADER OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

PROCLAMATION OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC 1916

THE IRISH REPUBLIC 1916

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KING "OVERJOYED AT SPLENDID NEWS," PRAISES PREMIER

Stock Exchange Reflects at Once Quick Relief of Whole People.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—King George has sent a message to Premier Lloyd George expressing his joy at the news. He wrote:

"I am overjoyed at the splendid news and I congratulate you heartily."

"The successful culmination of the difficult and protracted negotiations is due to the patient and conciliatory spirit you have shown throughout."

"I am happy also that I was able to contribute to the great achievement in a small way by my speech before the Belfast Parliament."

The news of the Irish agreement was joyously received to-day on the Stock Exchange, where the gilt-edged section, which recently has been more cheerful in tone was given an added fillip by the Irish news.

Solid, war loans and Irish stocks benefited most from good investment buying. The improvement also spread to other securities.

The better tone was assisted by the tender monetary situation, which now that the Irish settlement is on the way, is regarded as conceivably admitting of an early reduction in the bank rate.

CRK, Dec. 6.—News of the agreement of Sinn Fein and Britain on Irish peace was received with jubilation here to-day. The most optimistic view was taken of the decision.

Youngs affect the interests of Ireland taken as a unit and as a whole.

"The representatives from Sinn Fein are prepared to recommend to the Dail Eireann that the newly constituted Irish Free State should not merely make a treaty of association with the British Empire but shall enter into the British Empire for all purposes. The fidelity of the Irish Free State to be constituted will be declared in plain, unequivocal language, in the constitution as created by the instrument of the commonwealth of nations and to King George."

"The Dail will be summoned at an early date, and the terms will be placed before both Houses of Parliament in the new year."

They do not doubt, the people of England will have an early opportunity of deciding."

The Lord Chancellor said one must face the contingency that Ulster might say she was not prepared to send representatives to the All-Ireland Parliament. If this was Ulster's attitude, it was the attitude which, under the terms of the instrument agreed to last night, she would be entitled to maintain and would be protected in maintaining it. He said the scheme agreed upon gave a free opportunity of deciding."

If, within a month of the passing of the statute, Ulster determined she would retain her existing powers, she would be bound to do so. She would be elected to retain her membership in the British House of Commons, that decision would be profoundly respected. He said North Ireland would be well advised if she contributed her sobriety and business experience to the Parliament, which would not otherwise be represented by such characters. He declared Sinn Fein had given reasonable guarantees for the protection of the minority in South Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor said the terms signed had fully satisfied the representatives of the British Admiralty and those of the country at Westminster.

"There is only one reservation to be made," said the Lord Chancellor. "If Ulster decides to stand aside by itself with England we are committed in one respect to a modification of the terms. They shall pay us a due proportion, having regard for any set-off or counter claim they may think proper to put forward—a due proportion of our national debt and our expenditure on war. The amount of this will be determined by arbitrators to be chosen from among the citizens of this country, and who, I hope, will include a distinguished colonial judge."

"In the opinion of all my colleagues, the interests of Ireland itself and of the empire as a whole will be forwarded should it become possible in the near future for the inhabitants of Northern Ireland to adhere to a general Parliament, which on matters not by existing legislation reserved for the decision of the Northern Parliament alone, still required decision, and ob-

HARDING MESSAGE A BID FOR POWERS AS HELD BY WILSON

In Remarkable Document He Asks for Authority to Deal With World Problems.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding's address to Congress in many respects one of the most remarkable documents ever sent by the Executive to the legislative branch of the Government.

Remarkable for the many significant circumstances which have made necessary an appeal for the solidarity of the political parties in America as well as the plea for more executive power with the promise that it will be promptly exercised.

Mr. Harding didn't mention the Republican Party nor did he make reference to the "agricultural bloc" which threatens to become an insurgent movement not unlike the famous revolt which led to the Taft-Roosevelt split in 1912. The fact that the President devoted the very beginning of his address to a plea for party harmony as against sectionalism is due to the tendency of the agricultural West and South to unite as against the manufacturing East, undermining the hold which Democratic as well as Republican leaders have hitherto had upon their respective followers of the same political party in Congress.

The President feels deeply on the subject of the "agricultural bloc" and the way it exerted its influence in the making of the Tax Bill, and here is his rebuke:

"I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy."

This was the doctrine of Woodrow Wilson, too, except that the latter believed in the function of the elected President as party leader and initiator of party policies, a view which Mr. Harding also shows signs of accepting.

The President made it clear that he had no desire to encroach upon the legislative branch of the Government or "to dictate" to Congress, but his message contains the following requests for more authority and power to the Executive than is now possessed:

First, the right to negotiate with foreign Governments concerning the funding of war debts. Mr. Harding promises that he will submit the agreement reached to Congress but must not be hindered by Congress during the negotiations.

Second, the right to ignore those provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 passed by a previous Republican Congress which requires the United States to denounce certain treaties that conflict with the authority of our Government to grant reduced duties on imports carried to our shores in vessels flying the American flag.

Third, the right of the Executive to handle the "permanent" Tariff Law when it is passed so that rates may be adjusted "to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated."

Unquestionably there will be a controversy over each one of these requests. Already Congress has shown a tendency to balk at the grant of power in the first case.

The whole thing will afford a test of Mr. Harding's influence with Congress. His political friends are predicting that he will win out because, they say, that as the Congressional elections approach—they will be held next November—the tendency of members will be to fall back on party lines, and the support of a Republican Executive in seeking re-nomination or re-election.

PRESIDENT URGES TAX REVISION AND AN INDUSTRIAL COURT

(Continued From First Page.)

ated when war imperilled, and our faith in the republic was, indeed, shaken. We ought not to find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace."

"Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy."

ENLARGE POWERS OF TARIFF COMMISSION.

"Every contemplation, it little matters in which direction it turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices and to exchanges which madmen in money have made almost unworkable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, so that it can adapt itself to the level of our own administration of the law."

"I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the Chief Executive, who is wholly justly entitled to the responsibility of the office. They are already too large. If there were any other plan I would prefer."

QUESTION OF AMERICAN VALUATION.

"There is manifest difference of opinion about the merits of American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure in view of varying conditions and the desirability of money values to provide for American valuation, but there cannot be ignored the danger of such a valuation brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe Congress ought to consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported."

"In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for a reduction of rates to be just to-day and entirely out of proportion six months from to-day. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not merely a barrier to our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowledge of the impossibility of making by act of Congress a permanent tariff schedule of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization of our tariff policy."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY A NECESSITY.

"Something more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farmer has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country."

"In the main the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the co-operative marketing programme. These have proved very helpful in the co-operating community in Europe. In Russia the co-operative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in economic paralysis. Ultimately these will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state."

"There is the appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? No sane challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumers' pay for his product, no one disputes that we cannot live without the farmer."

He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. "Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid and given assurance that his labor shall not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster."

"The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates has been favoring the basing points, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others."

"A great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation has attended and the cost increased accordingly. The grain, milling and meat packing industry afford ample illustration, and the attending concentration is readily apparent. The menaces in concentration are not limited to the retarding influences on agriculture. Manifestly, the conditions and terms of railway transportation ought not to be permitted to increase this undesirable tendency."

"Through the eradication of illiteracy and the diffusion of education mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has not come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improve the status of the poor."

"While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase 'capital and labor' it is really vastly broader, embracing the question of social and economic organization. Labor has become a large contributor through its savings to the stock of capital, and the people who own the largest individual aggregates of capital are themselves often hard and earnest laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two groups; to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. In a very large proportion of cases he is both, and when he is both he is the most useful citizen."

NEW INDUSTRIAL COURTS SUGGESTED.

"Just as it is not desirable that a corporation shall be allowed to impose upon its employees, so it is not desirable that a labor organization shall be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distresses in order to enforce its terms. Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking for procedures whereby to adjust and settle political difficulties between nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to settle difficulties between organized capital and organized labor without resort to those forms of warfare which we recognize under the name of strikes, lockouts, boycotts and the like."

"As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organization and operations of industrial and financial corporations, as we have treaties and compacts among nations which look to the settlement of difficulties without the necessity of conflict in arms, so we might well have plans of conference, of common council, of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between labor and capital."

"The consideration of such a policy which looks to the settlement of difficulties in the construction of a code and a charter of elemental rights, dealing with the relations of employer and employee, and the modern conditions of social and economic life, would hasten the building of the temple of peace in industry which a rejoicing nation would acclaim."

SHEFFIELD LOANED I. R. T. MILLION TO AVOID BANKRUPTCY

(Continued From First Page.)

"\$300,000 interest to pay on Jan. 1, 1922, and was \$1,000,000 short of possessing the amount. We obtained the court order on New Year's Eve. It was a case of receivership for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or Happy New Year."

The day before he became receiver, \$300,000 had been loaned to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. A note to cover the loan was found by Mr. Sheffield when he assumed the duties of receiver.

Mr. Sheffield asked the I. R. T. officials about the loan and questioned its legality. He wrote to Theodore P. Shonts, late President of the I. R. T., demanding a return of the \$300,000.

A copy of the letter was put in evidence. It was dated June 5, 1919, and it recited that the loan made on the eve of bankruptcy was an illegal transaction and demanded its return.

The letter follows: "Dear Sir: I am advised by counsel that the \$300,000 loan made on March 20 by the Interborough Consolidated Corporation to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was in violation of law, and as all of the facts and attending circumstances were equally known to the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, I must demand that the \$300,000 be forthwith returned by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to me as trustee of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation."

Mr. Shonts replied on June 24 and stated that the Interborough had furnished collateral dollar for dollar to cover the loan. Mr. Shonts pointed out to Mr. Sheffield that the Interborough Consolidated Corporation already had \$1,300,000, and that in Shonts' opinion the loan was legal and not improper.

Mr. Sheffield said he also found that no interest had been paid by the Interborough on a loan of \$500,000 made in 1918 by the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. An agreement had been reached, however, by Sheffield and the Subway Construction Company.

The agreement, dated June 30, 1919, recited that the Interborough had received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's indebtedness to the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, and the receiver's willingness not to enforce the return of the loan if the Subway Construction Company would agree not to engage in any new venture."

Mr. Sheffield said he entered into the agreement after submitting the matter to the Federal Court and after conferring with Mr. Shonts and also after having a conference with more than half the bondholders and the bondholders' protective committee. This committee requested Mr. Sheffield not to press his demand for a return of the loan. He also conferred with creditors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, and they too were disposed not to force the recovery of the \$300,000 loaned.

Mr. Sheffield placed all these matters before the Federal Judge May, in the form of a petition which recited the facts and contained the further information that \$25,000,000 4-1/2 per cent. bonds were in the hands of the public and the company unable to meet the interest due.

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"Many of us belong to that school of thought which is hesitant about altering the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek non-taxable investments and the menacing increase of public debt—Federal, State and local—all justify a proposal to change the Constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds."

"While we are thinking of promoting the fortunes of our own people I am sure there is room in the sympathetic thought of America for fellow human beings who are suffering and dying of starvation in Russia. Undoubtedly I recommend the appropriation necessary to provide the American relief administration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grain, and to halt the wave of death through starvation by enabling grain planting in areas where the seed grains have been exhausted temporarily to stem starvation."

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